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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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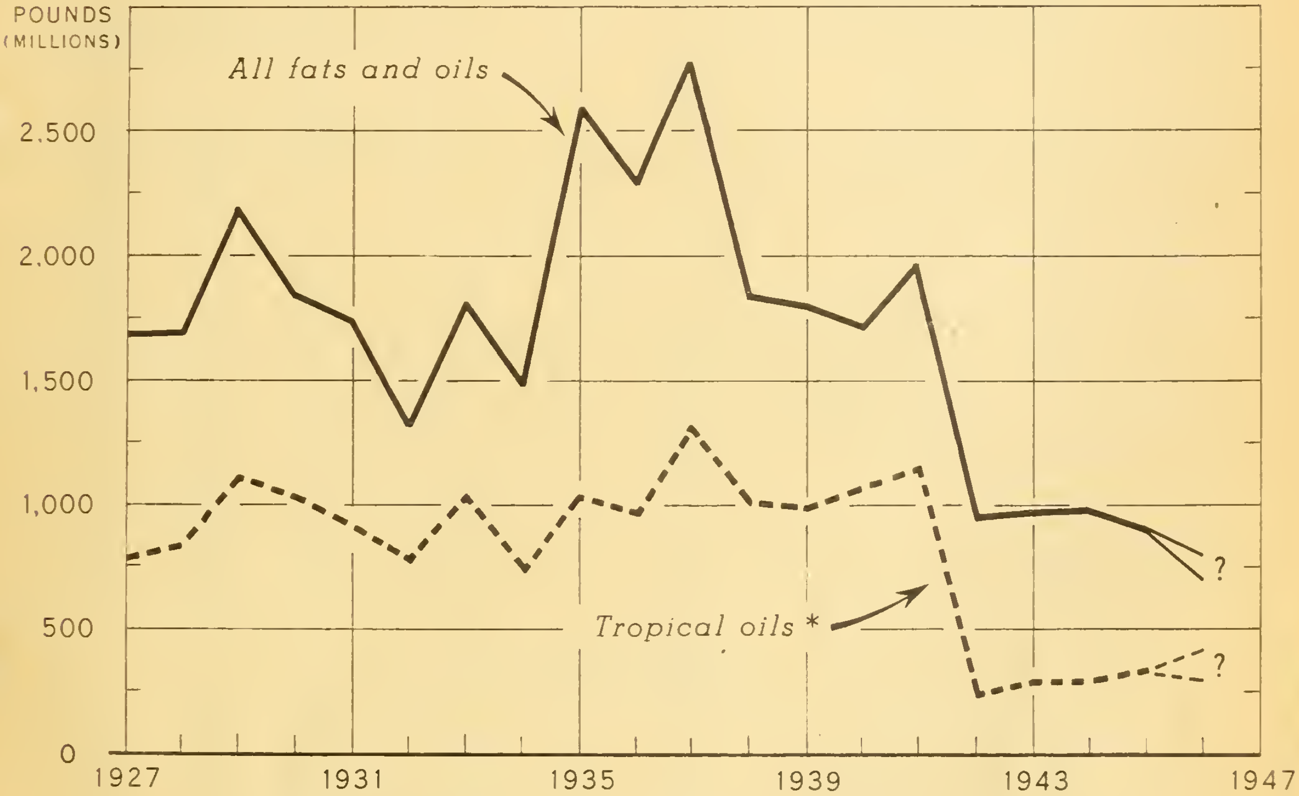
IMPORTS OF FATS AND OILS, OIL-BEARING MATERIALS IN TERMS OF OIL, AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, FAT CONTENT, UNITED STATES, 1927-46



*COCONUT OIL AND COPRA, PALM OIL, BABASSU KERNELS AND OIL, PALM KERNELS AND OIL, MURUMURU KERNELS, OURICURY KERNELS~~, AND~~ TUCUM KERNELS

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45951 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The sharp wartime decline in imports of fats in 1942 occurred chiefly in tropical oils, which normally account for about half of total imports. A moderate increase in imports of copra is anticipated in 1946, but for tropical oils as a group no major gain is likely. Imports of other fats and oils, except possibly "drying oils," are expected to decline, reflecting the strong European demand for fats in world markets.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, March and April 1945, February to April 1946

PRICES

Item	1945 March	1945 April	1946 February	1946 March	1946 April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	41.5	41.5	46.5	46.5	46.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	42.2	42.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.0
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., New York	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 1/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	59.7
Olive-oil foots, imported, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	---	18.0	18.0	18.0
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rapeseed oil, refined, denatured, bulk, N. Y.	2/ 11.6	2/ 11.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	---
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	24.0	24.0	24.7	25.4	25.5
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.8	14.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.3	14.2	14.2
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.9	17.9	18.0	19.4	19.4
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	31.9	31.9	35.2	35.2	35.2
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.9
Glycerin, Soaplye, basis 80%, tanks, N. Y.	9.8	9.8	11.5	11.5	11.5
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	142	142	152	152	152
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	140	140	150	150	150
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	148	148	156	157	158
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	139	139	152	152	152
Marine animal oils (.77*)	170	170	171	171	171
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	160	160	160	160	160
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	177	177	176	177	177
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	139	139	157	157	157
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	136	146	151	152	164
Lard (.78*)	135	135	135	137	137
Other food fats (.84*)	168	168	168	168	168
All food fats (.71*)	145	145	156	156	156
Soap fats (.80*)	150	150	150	150	150
Drying oils (.85*)	175	175	174	174	174
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	154	154	159	163	163
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	160	160	160	160	160

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 2/ New Orleans. *Multiply by this factor to convert current index number (1935-39 = 100) to old basis (1924-29 = 100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 27, 1946

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SUMMARY

Some reduction in total domestic output of fats and oils is probable in 1946 as a result of a substantial decline in butter and a decrease in output of cottonseed oil following the 25-percent reduction in the cotton crop last year. Increases are expected this year in production of lard and grease, reflecting late marketings of 1945-crop spring pigs, a 12-percent increase in the 1945 fall pig crop, and probable early marketings of 1946-crop spring pigs. Output of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed probably will increase moderately.

Recent developments point to a further decline in domestic output of fats and oils in 1947. Livestock-feed price relationships are now distinctly unfavorable to feeders, particularly of hogs and cattle, as a result of the sharp increases in prices of feed grains and oilseed meals in early May. Lard, tallow, and grease production may decline 300 million to 350 million pounds in 1947. The soybean-corn and flaxseed-wheat price ratios under the new ceilings for corn and wheat are considerably below the average for the war years. Although reports on acreage are not yet available, both soybean and flaxseed production are likely to be materially smaller in 1946 than in 1945. This will be reflected largely in reduced oil output in 1947.

Allocations of fats for 1946 shipment to foreign countries and U. S. territories amount to slightly less than 1 billion pounds. Exports reached a peak of 1.6 billion pounds in 1943 and 1944, but declined to 1.1 billion pounds in 1945. Lard accounts for more than two-thirds of the total fat scheduled for export in 1946.

Imports of fats and oils, including oil-bearing materials, are likely to decline this year even with some increase in in-shipments of copra. Imports in 1942-45 were small, averaging less than 1 billion pounds per year compared with a 1937-41 average of 2 billion pounds. No important quantities of animal fats or edible vegetable oils (except lauric-acid oils) are scheduled for importation into the United States in 1946. Imports of copra from the Philippines, which were negligible in 1945, will be fairly substantial in 1946. But this increase will be partly offset by curtailment of imports of South Sea copra, Ceylon coconut oil and copra, and West African palm kernels.

Following early May increases in price ceilings for principal oilseed meals, amounting to $14 per ton, the ceiling price for flaxseed was advanced 25 cents per bushel, effective May 17. No change was made in the ceiling price for soybeans; the increase in oilmeal value about offset the Government subsidy to processors of soybeans. There is no ceiling on the price of cottonseed.

The current low level of butter output indicates a further decline in civilian consumption of butter per person for 1946, but civilian supplies of other food fats per person may total about the same as last year. Total disappearance of food fats into civilian trade channels in 1945 is estimated at 42.3 pounds per person (including actual weight of butter and fat content of margarine). This was 12 percent below the average for 1935-39.

Use of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap for civilians will be slightly less in 1946 than in 1945, if quotas are continued at present levels. The civilian supply of soap per person is considerably smaller than in 1945, reflecting an increase of about 8 percent in the civilian population, due chiefly to demobilization of military personnel. Use of fats for civilian soap totaled about 12.6 pounds per person in 1945, somewhat less than in 1944 but slightly above the 1935-39 average.

Supplies of oils and fats for civilian drying-oil products in 1946 will be about 40 percent larger than in 1945, if manufacturers' quotas are maintained at present levels. The increase is due chiefly to the sharp reduction since the end of hostilities in military procurement of drying-oil products and to a moderate increase in production of linseed oil. Civilian demand for paint, varnish, linoleum, and other drying-oil products is strong and at present prices exceeds supply of these products by a wide margin.

OUTLOOK

Domestic Production of Fats and Oils Declining

Production of all fats and oils from domestic materials in 1946 is forecast at 9,250 million pounds, roughly 2 percent less than in 1945 (Table 16). Butter production is materially smaller. Total output of creamery butter for the first 3 months of 1946 was 89 million pounds less than a year earlier. A reduction of cottonseed-oil output also has occurred this year, because of the sharply reduced cotton crop in 1945. Production of cottonseed oil in January-April 1946 was 165 million pounds less than a year earlier. These decreases in butter and cottonseed oil are likely to outweigh increases in lard, linseed oil and grease production.

For 1947, a decline of 5 to 10 percent from the 1946 level may occur in domestic production of fats and oils. Recent increases in prices of corn and other grains have resulted in below-average price ratios between hogs and corn, soybeans and corn, and flaxseed and wheat. Continuation of the hog-corn price ratio at the recently reduced level probably will lead to early marketings of hogs from the 1946 spring pig crop in the fall and early winter and to a substantial reduction in the fall pig crop. Both of these developments will mean less lard and grease next year. High prices for corn in relation to soybeans apparently are influencing farmers to plant more acres to corn and less to soybeans than they had planned earlier this spring. The increase in wheat prices since last fall has had a pronounced tendency to reduce flaxseed acreage.

Table 2.-Exports of fats and oils from the United States including reexports of items imported free of import tax or duty and shipments to U. S. territories, 1927-46

Year	Lard	Butter	Soybean oil and soybeans, oil equivalent	Other edible oils and shortening	Linseed oil	Other primary fats, oils, and oilseeds in terms of oil	Margarine (fat content)	Soap (fat content)	Total exports	Lard, margarine, shortening, edible oils and soap (fat content)	
										Net procurement by military for relief	Procurement by Am. Red Cross for Prisoner of war pkgs.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1927	717	8	5	93	3	240	3	42	1,110		
1928	801	7	7	72	2	197	3	36	1,126		
1929	866	7	8	46	2	200	3	42	1,175		
1930	674	7	5	55	2	188	3	37	971		
1931	601	7	6	55	1	197	3	30	899		
1932	576	6	38	72	1	163	2	25	885		
1933	612	7	4	48	1	181	2	23	878		
1934	458	7	2	28	1	148	2	23	669		
1935	115	6	17	20	1	80	2	25	267		
1936	137	6	20	21	1	80	2	27	294		
1937	163	6	17	22	1	79	1	29	318		
1938	234	8	30	23	1	76	1	27	399		
1939	311	9	106	37	3	106	1	33	606		
1940	232	11	38	41	5	131	1	29	488		
1941	424	13	15	57	7	165	3	37	722		
1942	684	1/ 23	22	46	1/ 58	61	2/ 27	27	948		
1943	775	1/107	69	163	1/222	136	2/ 82	33	1,588		10
1944	894	1/ 97	70	36	1/314	82	2/ 65	30	1,587	37	21
1945	564	1/ 41	103	74	1/ 32	84	2/ 65	68	1,030	88	11
1946											
Tentative allocation for year	670	8	---157---		3	28	36	65	967	12	---
Actual exports, 3/ Jan.-Mar.	127	13	18	13	17	12	5	20	224	8	---

Trade figures compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, with supplementary data on shipments to U. S. territories during the war from records of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Tentative allocations for export in 1946, U. S. Department of Agriculture, April 8, 1946. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Increase over prewar chiefly represents lend-lease shipments to Russia.

2/ Increase over prewar chiefly represents lend-lease shipments to British Services overseas.

3/ Shipments to U. S. territories partly estimated.

Exports and Imports of Fats Also Declining

Exports of fats and oils from the United States, which reached a peak of 1.6 billion pounds in 1943 and again in 1944, declined to 1.1 billion pounds in 1945. Tentative allocations of supplies for export this year total slightly less than 1 billion pounds (including butter in terms of actual weight, and margarine, shortening, soap, and oilseeds in terms of fat content). Lard accounts for more than two-thirds of the total fat scheduled for export in 1946. The actual export movement for the first three months of 1946 lagged considerably behind allocations for all items except butter and industrial oils, for which total allocations are small. Part of the difficulty arose from packing-house strikes in January, with resulting delays in deliveries of lard against Government contracts. The export movement of fats is likely to be relatively large during the spring and

Table 3.-Exports of lard from the United States, by countries of destination, 1935-46

Period and year	United Kingdom	France	Belgium and Netherlands	Scandinavian countries	Eastern and Southern Europe 1/	USSR	Cuba	Mexico and other Western Hemisphere 2/	Others not specified 3/	US territories	Total exports and shipments
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil lb.
Average, 1935-39	95.7	4/	2.8	1.2	3.5	---	39.9	16.6	5.8	26.3	191.9
1940	51.4	.7	4.5	19.6	1.6	---	67.4	47.2	8.9	30.8	232.1
1941	247.9	---	---	2.8	1.3	4.4	78.6	30.1	27.8	30.6	423.5
1942	485.1	---	---	4/	.5	88.2	56.3	15.7	5.8	32.8	684.4
1943	504.4	---	---	---	.2	155.5	50.8	16.6	8.8	38.9	775.3
1944	393.9	.1	---	---	8.7	293.9	66.8	81.9	13.6	35.0	894.4
1945	178.6	62.7	35.2	---	46.8	107.0	60.6	21.0	26.2	24.7	563.8
1946:											
Allocation for year (tentative)	95.4	159.9	58.0	3.2	152.3	---	--110.2--		5/62.1	28.9	670.0
Jan.-Mar. actual	40.6	27.3	2.2	---	4.1	7.6	16.6	13.4	3.6	6/11.9	127.2

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, with supplementary data on shipments to U. S. territories during the war from records of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Tentative allocations for 1946, U. S. Department of Agriculture, April 8, 1946, Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Includes Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Switzerland.
2/ Includes Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezula.
3/ Includes Japan in 1940 and 1941.
4/ Less than 50,000 pounds
5/ Includes 47.3 million pounds unallocated reserve.
6/ Partly estimated.

early summer, reflecting fairly large Government purchases since January.

Of the total exports in prospect for 1946, approximately 150 million pounds will go to Latin American countries and Canada, 50 million pounds to U. S. territories, and most of the balance to Europe. Approximately 200 million pounds of fats are scheduled to be taken by UNRRA for eastern and southern Europe (exclusive of fatbacks which fall under the meat allocation), 130 million pounds by France, and slightly over 100 million pounds by the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities will go to Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Finland, the Philippines, and British, French and Dutch colonies and dominions. Nearly 70 million pounds of the estimated supply available for export are held in unallocated reserve, pending final agreement by the Combined Food Board on the disposition of exports.

The United States, although usually a net importer of fats, normally is the world's largest exporter of lard. In immediate prewar years, the United Kingdom and Cuba provided the principal markets for American lard. During the war, lard from the United States was important in the British fat supply, and exports to the United Kingdom mounted sharply. In addition, substantial quantities were shipped to Russia, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and UNRRA countries, none of which normally imports much American lard, took fairly large quantities in the latter part of 1945, and are scheduled to received a major share of American lard exports in 1946.

Imports of fats and oils into the United States in 1946 are expected to be less than in 1945, when a total of 902 million pounds was received (including fat content of oil-bearing materials and soap). Prewar imports average about 2 billion pounds annually. The principal reductions in 1946 imports will be in sunflower and other edible vegetable oils and in animal fats, chiefl tallow. Nearly all of the 1946 world export supply of these fats is destined for European countries; imports of these oils and fats into the United States in January to March this year totaled only 2 million pounds compared with 60 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1945. An increase in imports of Argentine flaxseed and linseed oil into the United States is scheduled for 1946, but actual movement of this seed and oil awaits conclusion of current negotiations between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Argentine Government.

Shipments of copra from the Philippine Islands continue to increase. April exports from the Philippines totaled 24,000 long tons compared with 14,000 in March, 12,000 in February, and 8,000 in January. However, 5,000 long tons of the April total were shipped directly to Europe for the account of UNRRA. In addition, CCC in March and April purchased 17 million pounds of coconut oil from United States crushers to be shipped to Europe for the account of UNRRA. This purchase, equivalent to 12,000 long tons of copra, will be counted as part of the UNRRA allocation of Philippine copra. Approximately two-thirds of Philippine export supplies of copra this year are allocated to the United States, and the remaining third to other countries, chiefly in Europe.

Total imports of lauric-acid oils into the United States in 1946 (including copra in terms of oil) probably will be only slightly larger than in 1945, despite the fairly substantial imports of Philippine copra in prospect. In 1945 import of South Sea copra, Ceylon coconut oil and copra, and West African palm kernels amounted to 210 million pounds in terms of oil. Shipments of copra to the United States from the South Seas were terminated in March, and no Ceylon coconut oil and copra or West African palm kernels are scheduled for imports into the United States this year.

Table 4.- Imports of fats and oils, oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, and manufactured products, fat content, United States, 1927-46

Year	Coconut oil and copra	Other "lauric acid" oils and oil-bearing materials 1/	Palm oil	"Drying" oils and oilseeds 2/	Castor beans and oil	Other industrial oils, vegetable 3/	Animal fats and oils	Marine animal oils	Edible oils, vegetable 4/	Margarine, shortening and soap	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1927	578	43	160	499	55	75	35	133	98	3	1,678
1928	607	54	169	436	64	71	32	125	112	3	1,673
1929	772	70	262	583	79	87	32	139	150	3	2,177
1930	693	46	287	371	46	94	12	127	154	3	1,834
1931	614	39	258	360	47	61	12	144	182	4	1,720
1932	535	15	217	239	39	66	7	95	98	3	1,313
1933	732	20	287	409	51	67	7	96	134	3	1,805
1934	566	17	156	401	42	73	51	59	110	7	1,481
1935	640	91	298	520	35	148	286	79	475	20	2,590
1936	551	70	339	542	74	142	101	94	363	9	2,285
1937	676	214	411	756	67	74	36	123	409	6	2,772
1938	687	46	271	437	51	50	6	85	205	6	1,844
1939	608	85	289	456	73	62	8	87	125	5	1,800
1940	758	80	227	349	107	54	8	42	78	4	1,709
1941	764	58	308	489	179	31	45	36	50	9	1,969
1942	133	36	78	300	121	32	103	64	79	3	949
1943	192	26	60	271	163	26	47	98	76	4	963
1944	171	38	71	284	166	28	79	38	104	5/	980
1945	183	94	66	173	139	20	40	38	148	2	902
1946											
Jan.-Mar.	50	15	6	41	41	1	1	9	1	1	166

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Includes babassu kernels and oil, palm kernels and oil, murumuru kernels, ouricury kernels, and tucum kernels.

2/ Includes flaxseed and linseed oil, perilla seed and oil, tung oil, and oiticica oil.

3/ Includes cashew-shell oil, Japan wax, kapok seed and oil, hempseed and oil, mustard seed, olive oil, "foots" and inedible, rape oil, teaseed oil, vegetable tallow and "other vegetable fats and oils."

4/ Includes corn oil, cottonseed and oil, edible olive oil, shelled peanuts (in 1944 and 1945) and peanut oil, sesame seed and oil, soybean oil, and sunflower oil.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Philippine Coconut Oil to Remain Duty-Free Until 1955; Import Quota of 200,000 Tons Imposed

The Philippine Trade Act, signed May 1, 1946, permits 200,000 long tons of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands to enter the United States free of duty each year from 1946 to 1954. Thereafter, the duty-free quota will be reduced 10,000 long tons each year until it becomes zero, in 1974. The Act also establishes a maximum for total imports of Philippine coconut oil, both free and dutiable, at 200,000 tons each year from 1946 to 1973 inclusive. Under previous legislation, there would have been no limitation on the quantity of Philippino coconut oil imported after July 3, 1946, but the entire quantity imported would have become dutiable at 2 cents per pound, the rate now levied on coconut oil from foreign countries other than Cuba. Prewar imports of Philippine coconut oil reached a peak of 181,000 long tons in 1941, and were considerably smaller in other years.

Provisions of the Philippine Trade Act may be suspended by the President of the United States if he finds that the Philippine Government is not carrying out certain measures, stipulated by the Act, to grant benefits to the United States in return for the benefits accorded to the Philippines by the Act.

Copra is not mentioned in the Act; imports of all copra remain duty-free in unlimited quantities, regardless of origin. The Act provides that the excise tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil of foreign origin except from the Philippines shall continue until July 4, 1974 to be 2 cents per pound more than the rate applicable to coconut oil of Philippine origin (now 3 cents per pound). This preference may be suspended, however, (as it has been since the beginning of the war) in periods when supplies of Philippine copra or coconut oil for the United States are determined by the President in consultation with the Philippine Government to be inadequate. Under the terms of the Act the 2-cent additional tax on coconut oil of non-Philippine foreign origin would be terminated. July 4, 1947.

Civilian Consumption of Food Fats Reduced in 1945; Further Decline Likely This Year

Disappearance of food fats into civilian channels in 1945 is estimated at 42.3 pounds per person, about 2 pounds less than a year earlier and approximately 6 pounds below the 1935-39 average. Civilian consumption of both butter and lard declined materially in 1945, largely because of reduced output. In contrast, 1945 civilian consumption of margarine and shortening was moderately larger than a year earlier.

Table 5.-Civilian disappearance of food fats, per person, 1935-45

Year	Butter (actual weight)	Lard	Margarine (fat content)	Shortening	Cooking and salad oils 1/	Total 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:						
1935-39	16.7	11.0	2.3	11.7	6.3	48.0
1940	16.9	14.7	1.9	8.9	7.5	50.0
1941	15.9	14.1	2.2	10.4	8.2	50.8
1942	15.6	13.6	2.2	8.9	7.6	47.9
1943	11.7	14.6	3.1	9.8	6.4	45.6
1944	12.0	13.8	3.1	9.2	6.5	44.6
1945 3/	10.9	12.1	3.3	10.0	6.0	42.3

1/ Includes some animal fat and edible oils used in salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery goods, confectionery, potato chips, roasted nuts, canned fish, and canned soup.
2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
3/ Preliminary.

A further moderate decline in total civilian supplies of food fats, per person, is likely in 1946. The decline will occur mainly in butter. Supplies per person of food fats other than butter may not be much different in total, from 1945.

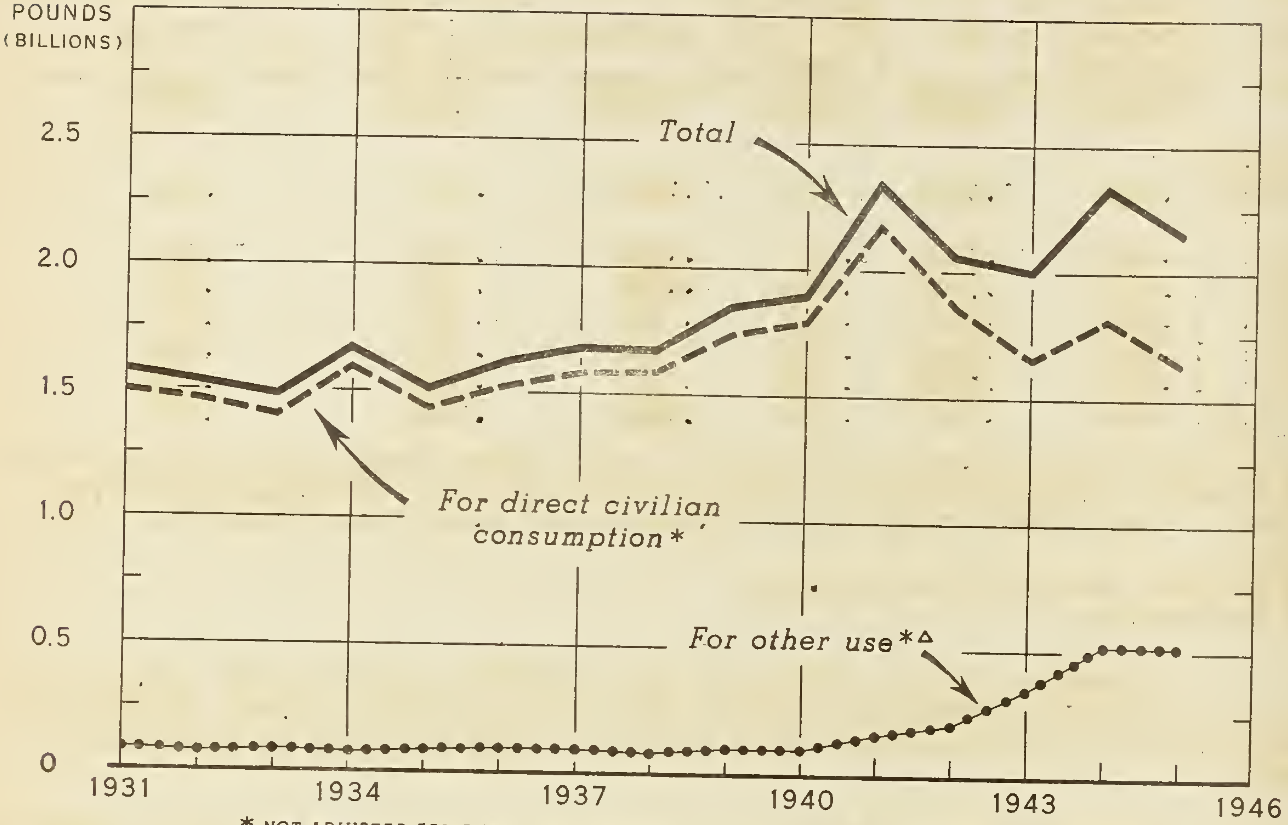
Creamery butter production in January-March 1946 totaled only 212 million pounds, 89 million pounds (30 percent) less than a year earlier. Preliminary reports for April indicate a similar percentage lag behind 1945. Butter production may be expected to continue under that of last year, at least until fall. Last fall, butter output was extremely low, reflecting increased sales of fluid milk, cream, and ice cream following removal of most wartime restrictions on dairy products.

Output of lard and rendered pork fat in 1946 will be moderately larger than a year earlier. Production in federally inspected plants in the first 4 months this year totaled 522 million pounds, 18 percent more than a year earlier. During the spring and summer, lard output probably will remain above the level of a year earlier, reflecting the 12-percent increase in the fall pig crop last year

Production of the four edible vegetable oils (cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut) this year will be moderately less than in 1945. There has been a substantial reduction in cottonseed-oil output in the first half of the year. By January 1, 1946, over 60 percent of the 3,200,000 tons of cottonseed estimated to be available for crushing in the 1945-46 season had already been crushed. Production of cotton-seed oil between January 1 and August 1 this year will be approximately 400 million pounds compared with an output of 675 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1945.

Military procurement of food fats is sharply reduced this year, but the effect of this reduction on civilian supplies is partly offset by the increase in civilian population.

USE OF FATS IN PRODUCTION OF SOAP, UNITED STATES, 1931-45



* NOT ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN STOCKS OF FINISHED SOAPS
△ FOR SOAP USED IN MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER, TEXTILES, AND OTHER NONSOAP PRODUCTS; AND MILITARY PROCUREMENT AND EXPORTS

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Total production of soap, though less than in 1944, was relatively large in 1945. But military procurement of soap also was large, and exports (chiefly for European relief) were at a record high. The supply of soap available to civilians in 1945 was the smallest since 1938.

Military procurement of soap in 1946 is drastically reduced from the 1945 level. Under present quotas, total use of fats in soap manufacture for civilians will be about the same as in 1945, but the civilian population is about 8 percent larger this year than last. Stocks of soap fats are now unusually small, but may increase moderately in the latter part of the year if scheduled imports of copra from the Philippines are met. Demand for soap fats will continue strong in relation to supply until mid-1947 at least.

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF SOAP FATS IN 1945 AND 1946

Supplies of Soap Fats and Rosin Reduced in 1945

Production and imports of the fats and oils used principally in soap[1] were smaller in 1945 than in 1944 but larger than in any other year since 1941. Output of inedible tallow and greases declined nearly 200 million pounds in 1945, to 1,751 million pounds. Use of lard in soap was reduced by about 95 million pounds compared with 1944. Production of fish oils decreased about 30 million pounds to 174 million (preliminary). On the other hand, imports of soap fats -- mainly lauric-acid oils and palm oil -- increased about 40 million pounds to a total of 390 million pounds.

Factory and warehouse stocks of major soap fats were reduced about 120 million pounds during the year, to a total of 492 million pounds on December 31, which was the smallest since 1928. Tallow and grease inventories were at the unusually low figure of 200 million pounds at the year-end, 70 million pounds less than a year earlier. There was also a reduction during the year of nearly 80 million pounds in fish-oil inventories. Stocks of lauric-acid oils, largely held by the Government, were about 50 million pounds larger at the end of the year than at the beginning. During the first quarter of 1946 the Government released most of its stock-pile holdings of lauric-acid oils to soap manufacturers and other industrial users.

With stocks of inedible tallow and greases declining rapidly in early 1945, users' and producers' inventories were limited by War Food Order 67, Amendment 6, effective in early March 1945. This order also provided a limited preference for uses other than soap, by requiring producers of inedible tallow and greases to reserve 50 percent of each month's production to fill orders for nonsoap uses. The use-preference provision of the order was terminated October 1, 1945. Inventory restrictions, however, were contineed in effect.

Use of rosin in soap in 1945, totaling 122 million pounds, was 71 million pounds less than 1944. Restrictions were established in late February 1945 on the use of rosin in civilian soap, as well as other civilian products, by War Production Board Order M-387, to conserve supplies for war purposes. As a result, the rate of use declined steadily during 1945. Fourth-quarter consumption of rosin in soap was only 16 million pounds compared with 42 million pounds in the first quarter. Restrictions on use of rosin were ended in early February 1946.

Increasing quantities of tall oil and tall-oil fatty acids apparently have been used in soap in recent years to supplement short supplies of soap fats and rosin. Tall oil also has been used in the drying oil industries, particularly in paint and varnish. Production of crude tall oil has been increasing since 1938, as the following data (reported by the Department of Agriculture) show:

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[1] Coconut, palm, palm-kernel, babassu, and fish oils, and inedible tallow and grease.

Year beginning April	1,000 tons
1937	11.3 (Estimated)
1938	8.1 (Estimated)
1939	13.3
1940	18.4
1941	26.9
1942	39.4
1943	70.4
1944	80.1
1945	94.8

Soap Output Also Reduced in 1945; Civilian Supply Smallest Since 1938

Total use of saponifiable materials in soap in 1945, including tall oil and rosin, was 10 percent smaller than in 1944, but larger than in any earlier year except 1941. (Table 8).

Exports of soap in 1945, including shipments to U. S. territories, totaled 75 million pounds[1] (in terms of fat content), compared with 44 million pounds in 1944 and a prewar average of 31 million pounds. Procurement of soap for use of the armed forces in 1945 was slightly less than in 1944 but substantially more than in any other year. Use of soap in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, textiles, and other industrial products also was slightly less than in 1944 but larger than in other earlier years. (Table 7)

Estimated use of fats for the manufacture of soap for civilians, excluding rosin soap, amounted to 12.6 pounds per person in 1945. This was the lowest per-person civilian use since 1938 and compares with 14.0 pounds in 1944 and an average civilian disappearance of 13.5 pounds in 1937-41.

Quotas limiting each manufacturer's total use of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap for civilians were reduced in 1945. The quotas for bar and package soap (types commonly bought for household consumption) were reduced from 90 percent of base-period use (1940 and 1941) in 1944 to 85 percent in the first quarter of 1945, and to 74 percent in the second and third quarters, then raised to 78 percent in the fourth quarter. Quotas for bulk package soap (purchased chiefly by laundries, restaurants, and hotels) were reduced from the 1944 level of 110 percent to 90 percent in the first quarter of 1945 and to 84 percent for the rest of the year.

Percentage Use of Tallow and Grease Continues High; Lauric-Acid Oils Low

As in earlier war years, an unusually large percentage of the fats used in soap manufacture in 1945 consisted of inedible tallow and greases, and a small percentage consisted of lauric-acid oils. (Table 8). Inedible tallow and grease comprised 60 percent of all saponifiable materials, including rosin, used in soap in 1945 compared with 49 percent in prewar years. Fatty acids and other secondary fatty products, and tall oil, comprised 17 percent compared with 10 percent before the war. Lauric-acid oils constituted only 5 percent of the total compared with 22 percent prewar.

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[1] Also includes military procurement for civilian relief abroad and procurement by the American Red Cross.

Table 7.- Supply and disposition of soap, in terms of fat content, and use of rosin in soap, 1931-45

Year	Supply, in terms of fats and oils					Disposition, in terms of fats and oils									Rosin used in soap manufacture	
	Fats and oils used in manufacture								Domestic disappearance							
												Total, soap products				
	Primary fats	Secondary fats and derivatives, and tall oil 1/	Total	Imports 2/	Total supply	Commercial exports 2/	Lend-lease exports; military procurement for relief; Red Cross procurement	Shipments to U.S. territories 2/	Total	Use in nonsoap products 3/	Military, excluding relief	Civilian	Military and civilian per capita	Civilian per capita	Total weight	Per capita, military and civilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1931	1,390	190	1,580	4	1,584	19	---	11	1,554	56	---	1,498	12.0	12.0	98	0.8
1932	1,375	160	1,535	3	1,538	14	---	11	1,513	51	---	1,462	11.6	11.6	107	.9
1933	1,311	170	1,481	2	1,484	12	---	12	1,460	59	---	1,401	11.1	11.1	108	.9
1934	1,474	190	1,664	6	1,671	12	---	12	1,648	53	---	1,595	12.5	12.5	116	.9
1935	1,313	190	1,503	12	1,515	13	---	12	1,490	62	---	1,428	11.2	11.2	114	.9
1936	1,395	220	1,615	2	1,617	14	---	14	1,589	67	---	1,522	11.8	11.8	122	.9
1937	1,476	200	1,676	2	1,678	15	---	13	1,649	68	---	1,581	12.2	12.2	112	.9
1938	1,469	200	1,669	2	1,670	14	---	13	1,644	57	---	1,587	12.1	12.1	96	.7
1939	1,654	190	1,844	2	1,846	18	---	15	1,813	72	---	1,741	13.2	13.2	96	.7
1940	1,723	170	1,893	3	1,895	14	---	15	1,866	75	---	1,791	13.5	13.5	78	.6
1941	2,144	190	2,334	6	2,339	17	---	20	2,303	94	36	2,173	16.5	16.4	103	.8
1942	1,871	190	2,061	2	2,063	10	2	15	2,036	95	83	1,858	14.3	14.0	98	.7
1943	1,715	280	1,995	4	1,999	11	8	17	1,963	110	200	1,653	13.5	12.8	120	.9
1944	2,001	332	2,333	4/	2,333	15	16	13	2,289	180	299	1,810	15.2	14.0	193	1.4
1945 5/	1,757	394	2,151	2	2,152	9	46	20	2,076	160	283	1,634	13.6	12.6	122	.9

1/ Prior to 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives. Items included are lard (grease) oil, tallow oil, inedible animal stearin, foots, palm oil residue, tall oil, and fatty acids.

2/ Fat content estimated by applying the following factors to actual weight of soap: Medicated, .85; toilet or fancy, .75; castile, .68; laundry, .34; soap powder, .60; chips, .75; shaving creams, .40; shaving cake, powder, and sticks, .87; scouring bricks, etc., .10; scouring cleanser, .03; other, .50, except shipments to Alaska, .43.

3/ Synthetic rubber, textiles, wire-drawing, and other nonsoap products.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Prod. and Marketing Adm., and Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 8.- Soap: Fats, oils, and rosin used in manufacture, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Hard oils (tallow class):					
Slow lathering -					
Tallow, inedible	1,057,303	1,188,923	896,286	1,005,777	952,335
Greases	310,487	338,974	463,811	524,156	412,105
Whale and fish oils	76,312	72,401	44,972	50,900	114,346
Palm oil	129,871	55,865	32,621	19,675	24,452
Tallow, edible	4,826	634	4,652	43,761	32,067
Lard 2/	89	96	74,039	176,266	82,070
Oleostearine	70	483	275	211	---
Total	1,578,958	1,657,376	1,516,656	1,820,746	1,617,375
Quick lathering -					
Coconut oil	484,124	140,487	142,346	131,558	59,352
Palm-kernel oil	1,113	1,028	1,840	1,938	29,967
Babassu oil	29,753	19,105	25,814	13,006	32,477
Total	514,990	160,620	170,000	146,502	121,796
Soft oils:					
Secondary fats and oils and tall oil 3/	190,000	190,000	280,125	331,643	393,505
Olive oil, sulphured and inedible	10,584	5,188	5,486	2,956	1,986
Soybean oil	24,737	31,510	15,428	3,258	4,219
Cottonseed oil	3,010	2,863	991	586	1,695
Corn oil	4,948	4,102	831	887	721
Castor oil	1,976	1,599	878	16,962	1,399
Linseed oil	2,278	4,019	1,697	2,253	915
Peanut oil	597	485	256	564	846
Sesame oil	304	189	70	---	---
Oleo oil	189	205	2,160	3,243	3,685
Rapeseed oil	5	---	1	---	---
Olive oil, edible	84	27	11	83	18
Neat's foot oil	35	19	68	9	7
Other vegetable oils	1,162	2,487	675	3,164	2,338
Total	239,909	242,693	308,677	365,608	411,334
Total fats and oils	2,333,857	2,060,689	1,995,333	2,332,856	2,150,505
Rosin 4/	103,061	97,850	119,804	193,144	121,522
Total saponifiable materials	2,436,918	2,158,539	2,115,137	2,526,000	2,272,027

Fats and oils, from reports of the Bureau of the Census; rosin, Naval Stores Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes rendered pork fat.

3/ Inedible animal stearin, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots, palm oil residue, tall oil, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Before 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of these items.

4/ 1941 and 1942, consumption of rosin was reported on a crop-year basis (April-March). Data are placed in calendar year in which most of the season occurs, e.g., 1942-43 data are placed in calendar year 1942. 1943-45, annual totals computed from quarterly reports.

Table 6.-Use of leading types of fats and other saponifiable materials in soap, as percentage of total use, average 1937-41, annual 1944 and 1945

Material	Average 1937-41	1944	1945 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Inedible tallow and greases	48.7	60.6	60.1
Lauric-acid oils	21.6	5.8	5.3
Other "hard" oils and fats 2/	12.6	11.5	11.1
"Soft" oils 3/	2.6	1.3	.8
Secondary fatty materials and tall oil 4/	9.6	13.1	17.3
Rosin	4.9	7.7	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on table 8, page 16 of this report.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Mainly palm oil, fish oils, edible tallow, and lard.

3/ Mainly inedible olive oil and olive oil "foots", castor oil, and soybean oil.

4/ Largely refining residues or foots, fatty acids, and tall oil.

Soap Supply Per Person Reduced in 1946 Under Present Quotas

If quotas controlling manufacturers' use of fats and oils for the manufacture of soap for civilians are maintained at present levels for the balance of 1946, the use of fats in civilian soap this year will be about 3 percent less in total than in 1945. And with an 8-percent increase in civilian population, resulting chiefly from demobilization of military personnel, soap supplies are considerably less per person this year than last.

Production of Soap Fats Increased in 1946; To Decline in 1947

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in January-March 1946 amounted to 499 million pounds, 3 percent more than a year earlier. "Factory" tallow showed an increase of 7 percent, partly as a result of an increase in the average live weight of cattle slaughtered. Cattle are expected to average somewhat lighter in weight compared with 1945, during the summer and fall, and total cattle slaughter for the year is likely to be moderately smaller than last. "Factory" grease production in January-March was up 5 percent from 1945, reflecting an increase in the number of hogs slaughtered. With the pig crop last fall estimated to be 12 percent larger than the 1944 fall crop, hog slaughter is expected to continue ahead of 1945 through the spring and summer of 1946. Spring pigs are expected to be marketed relatively early which will mean a larger slaughter of hogs in the fourth quarter this year than last. Production of greases probably will continue to show an increase over last year's level through December.

Prospects for animal-fat production are less promising for 1947 than for 1946. Cattle slaughter apparently is trending downward, and fewer cattle may be slaughtered in 1947 than in 1946. A rather sharp decline in hog slaughter is anticipated beginning early in 1947. Because of the unfavorable hog-corn price ratio in prospect, the proportion of spring pigs marketed in October-December this year is likely to be larger than usual, and considerably larger than last year, when the proportion marketed in the fourth quarter was relatively small. This will mean that a much smaller proportion of the spring pig crop will remain to be marketed after December 31 this year than last. In addition, a material reduction in the size of the 1946 fall pig crop is anticipated, which will mean fewer hogs for slaughter in the spring and summer of 1947 than in the spring and summer this year. Production of inedible tallow and greases may be 100 million to 150 million pounds smaller in 1947 than in 1946. Production of edible animal fats also will be reduced next year, particularly that of lard.

Military procurement of soap is drastically reduced this year, and some increase in total stocks of the fats and oils used principally in soap is likely in the latter half of 1946, if quotas for civilian use of fats and oils are maintained at present levels. Stocks of the major soap fats on April 1 were nearly 100 million pounds less than a year earlier.

TRENDS IN DRYING-OIL PRODUCTS, 1945 AND 1946

Use of Oils and Fats in Drying-oil Products in 1945 Least Since 1938

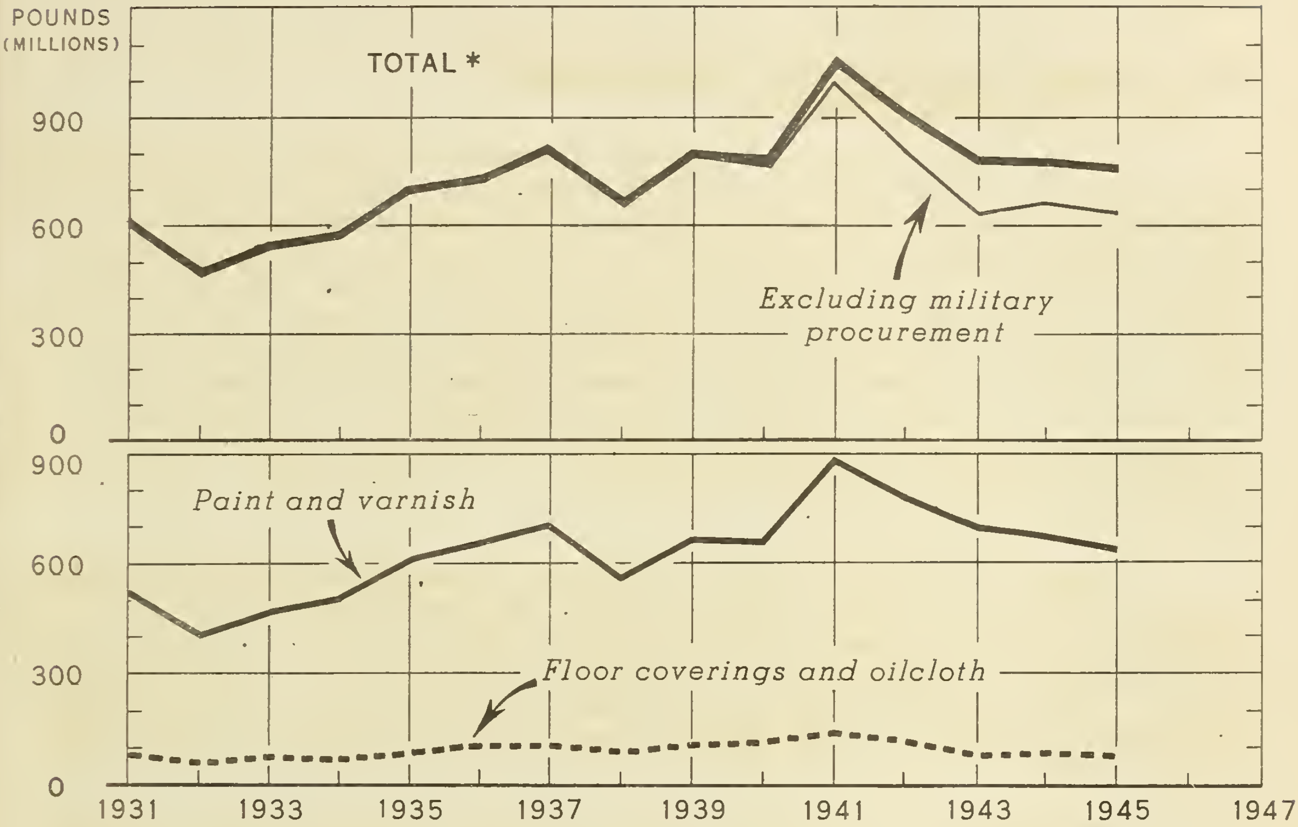
Use of primary oils and fats in paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, and printing inks totaled 755 million pounds in 1945, the smallest since 1938. In 1944, 781 million pounds were used and in 1941, the peak year to date, 1,052 million pounds. Military procurement of paint, varnish, floor coverings, and oilcloth in 1945 amounted to approximately 120 million pounds, fat content, about the same as a year earlier. With this deduction, use of oils and fats in civilian drying-oil products was about 635 million pounds, the smallest since 1934 (Table 9).

The reduction in output of drying-oil products for civilians in 1945 was due chiefly to a decline in domestic production of linseed oil and in imports of flaxseed. The supply situation tightened rapidly in early 1945, and manufacturers' quotas for use of oils and fats in paint and varnish, floor coverings and oilcloth -- maintained throughout 1944 at 70 percent of base-period use -- were reduced in the first quarter of 1945 to 50 percent and in the second quarter to 40 percent. With the harvest of the new-crop flaxseed last summer quotas were increased to 45 percent of base-period use. In the fourth quarter, quotas were extended to cover oils and fats for both military and civilian use, and were placed at 75 percent of base-period use. It was estimated that military purchases would take about 10 percent, leaving at that time about 65 percent of base-period use for civilian products.

Users of linseed oil were prohibited by WFO 124, effective February 1, 1945 from increasing inventories above a 30-day supply. This limit was raised to a 60-day supply on September 1, when supplies were eased somewhat by crushing of new-crop flaxseed.

Reduced manufacturers' quotas in 1945 for civilian products were reflected in declines in total use (including military) of oils and fats in paints and varnishes, and in floor coverings and oilcloth (Tables 10 and 11).

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS IN DRYING-OIL PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1931-45



* PAINT AND VARNISH, FLOOR COVERINGS AND OILCLOTH, AND PRINTING INK.

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Despite an increase in domestic flaxseed production, supplies of drying oils during the war were limited by difficulties in importing foreign oils and oilseeds -- notably Chinese tung oil and Argentine flaxseed -- and by large exports of linseed oil to the Soviet Union. Use of drying oils in civilian products in the United States was further restricted by relatively large military procurement.

Supplies of drying oils may be increased in the latter half of 1946 by augmented imports of flaxseed. With industrial production at a high level and building activity increasing rapidly, civilian demand for drying-oil products will be strong until mid-1947 at least.

Total use in paints and varnishes was about 30 million pounds less in 1945 than in 1944 and about 250 million pounds less than peak use in 1941.

Use of oils and fats in printing inks, unrestricted by quotas, rose to 37 million pounds in 1945 (table 12). This was larger than in any earlier year and compares with previous peaks of 29 million pounds in 1941 and 30 million pounds in 1944.

Use of Linseed and Castor Oils Reduced in 1945; Use of Other Oils Increased

Use of linseed oil in drying-oil products was reduced from 624 million pounds in 1944 to 584 million pounds in 1945. This decline was a result of a substantial reduction in output of linseed oil last year. Production of oil from domestic flaxseed in 1945 totaled only 454 million pounds, 278 million pounds less than a year earlier and the least since 1940. With imports of flaxseed in 1945 the smallest in 36 years, output of linseed oil from imported seed declined to 72 million pounds, 132 million pounds less than a year earlier. Stocks of flaxseed were virtually exhausted before the 1945 domestic crop was harvested; total output of linseed oil in April-June was the smallest for any quarter since 1938. In early May 1945, the Department of Agriculture released Government stocks of linseed oil, amounting to about 75 million pounds, to help meet manufacturers' quotas.

Exports of linseed oil to the Soviet Union, which totaled 309 million pounds in 1944, were discontinued in 1945. Exports of linseed oil to all destinations in 1945, including oil that passed through the U. S. Customs enroute from Argentina to France, totaled 24 million pounds compared with 314 million pounds a year earlier. Factory and warehouse stocks were reduced from the relatively high level of 264 million pounds at the beginning of 1945 to 180 million pounds at the year's end.

The supply of dehydrated castor oil was materially smaller in 1945 than a year earlier as a result of reduced imports of Brazilian castor beans and oil. Use of the dehydrated oil in drying oil products totaled 45 million pounds, 20 million pounds less than a year earlier.

Domestic production of tung oil and imports of Brazilian oiticica oil increased in 1945, and use of these two oils also increased. Factory and warehouse stocks of tung oil were reduced from 20 million pounds at the beginning of the year to 6 million pounds at the end.

Use of fish oils in drying-oil products increased from 40 million pounds in 1944 to 50 million pounds in 1945. Use of fish oils in soap also was increased, despite a decline in production, and stocks of fish oils were reduced about 80 million pounds during the year.

As in earlier war years, use of soybean oil in drying-oil products was limited in 1945 to quantities authorized by the Department of Agriculture under WFO 29. This use of soybean oil was restricted about as severely during the first three quarters of 1945 as a year earlier, but was permitted to increase in the last quarter. The total for 1945 was 26 million pounds, 34 percent more than a year earlier but 15 percent less than prewar.

Volume of Drying Oils Increased in 1946: But Demand Exceeds Supply

Production of linseed oil from domestic flaxseed is expected to be somewhat larger in 1946 than in 1945, reflecting the sharply increased crop of flaxseed in the United States in 1945. It was announced in late March that arrangements had been completed to buy about 100,000 tons (3.6 million bushels) of Uruguayan flaxseed for shipment to the United States and Europe. By mid-May, approximately 1 million bushels for the United States was being loaded or was afloat. Negotiations for Argentine flaxseed have been in progress for some months. The Argentine crop harvested in early 1946 was moderately larger than a year earlier, and export supplies have increased. Little or no flaxseed is expected from Canada this year.

Production of Brazilian castor beans is believed to be larger this year than last. Imports of castor beans and oil in January-March 1946, at 41 million pounds, oil equivalent, were 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

About 40 percent more fats and oils will be used in civilian drying-oil products this year than last, if quotas are continued at present levels. But civilian demand is strong and exceeds current supplies by a wide margin.

Table 9.-Domestic utilization of oils and fats in drying-oil products, United States, 1931-45

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth 2/	Printing inks 2/	Total	Military procurement 3/	Total for U. S. civilians and for export of manufactured products
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1931 ...	524,909	73,473	13,284	611,666	---	611,666
1932 ...	406,367	57,515	10,431	474,313	---	474,313
1933 ...	461,142	69,938	13,419	544,499	---	544,499
1934 ...	506,091	67,811	15,544	589,446	---	589,446
1935 ...	608,788	80,831	18,000	707.619	---	707,619
1936 ...	652,064	101,334	20,206	773,604	---	773,604
1937 ...	701,014	101,380	26,213	828,607	---	828,607
1938 ...	564,773	84,100	21,884	670,757	---	670,757
1939 ...	675,973	107,721	22,873	806,567	---	806,567
1940 ...	654,175	111,813	21,178	787,166	4/ 20,000	767,166
1941 ...	886,189	136,840	29,319	1,052,348	4/ 50,000	1,002,348
1942 ...	774,485	116,235	17,339	908,059	4/100,000	808,059
1943 ...	691,033	74,466	22,483	787,982	5/150,000	637,982
1944 ...	667,955	83,409	30,020	781,384	120,000	661,384
1945 ...	639,610	77,907	37,291	754,808	120,000	634,808

1/ Factory consumption in paint and varnish, reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus the difference between total domestic disappearance and total factory consumption of linseed oil, tung oil, perilla oil, and oiticica oil.
2/ Factory consumption (Bureau of the Census.)
3/ Procurement by the armed forces of drying oils and of paint, varnish, floor coverings, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics in terms of oils and fats used in manufacture (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture).
4/ Estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.

Table 10. - Estimated consumption of oils and fats in paints and varnishes, United States, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil 2/	650,698	654,904	3/614,006	516,150	483,203
Castor oil, dehydrated	44,240	50,473	12,674	63,813	44,245
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3			3,675	12,643	7,703
Fish oil	40,653	21,235	25,153	37,880	42,994
Soybean oil	41,594	25,307	20,462	19,105	25,624
Tung oil 2/	63,332	10,896	9,667	8,084	16,939
Oiticica oil 2/	4/35,766	8,094	2,668	8,824	16,508
Perilla oil 2/	6,959	3/ 2,196	1,666	411	161
Coconut oil	919	180	37	32	24
Cottonseed oil	196	418	161	74	174
Rapeseed oil	103	40	29	12	9
Corn oil	848	63	29	18	19
Babassu oil	---	23	---	---	---
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	1
Olive oil, inedible	4	2	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	5	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	5/ 300	234	673	854	1,912
Grease	150	206	99	41	22
Tallow, inedible	364	160	13	7	44
Marine mammal oil	26	3	---	---	28
Neat's-foot oil	37	40	23	7	---
Oleo oil	---	2	---	---	---
Tallow, edible	---	4	---	---	---
Total	886,189	774,485	691,035	667,955	639,610

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Factory consumption in paint and varnish, reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus the difference between total domestic disappearance and total factory consumption.
3/ Revised.
4/ Estimated as difference between imports for consumption of citicia oil and reported use of "other vegetable oils" (assumed to be citicia oil) in linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks.
5/ Estimate.

Table 11.-Factory consumption of oils and fats in the manufacture of floor coverings and oilcloth, United States, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil	110,236	108,651	72,378	79,994	66,586
Fish oil	14,682	4,781	1,489	1,926	6,359
Castor oil, dehydrated	1,295	1,832	211	890	755
Castor oil, No.1 and No. 3			113	549	1,218
Soybean oil	7,666	480	273	48	6
Tung oil	1,896	82	---	---	2,337
Oticica Oil	2/ 723	368	---	1	639
Perilla oil	340	36	2	---	---
Corn oil	1	---	---	---	---
Babassu oil	---	2	---	---	---
Coconut oil	---	2	---	---	---
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	6
Tallow, inedible	1	1	---	---	---
Oleo oil	---	---	---	1	1
Total	136,840	116,235	74,466	83,409	77,907

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary

2/ Reported as "other vegetable oils"; assumed to be oiticica oil.

Table 12. - Factory consumption of Oils and fats in the manufacture of printing inks, United States, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Linseed oil	23,547	15,322	21,362	27,477	34,042
Castor oil, dehydrated	(760	(392	29	220	323
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	(	(	213	1,515	1,661
Tung oil	2,960	255	17	27	156
Perilla oil	831	282	182	76	24
Fish oil	179	97	112	109	282
Oiticica oil	2/ 89	278	11	219	444
Cottonseed oil	153	89	65	1	7
Soybean oil	255	141	48	23	29
Palm oil	1	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	---	5	4	3
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	5
Babassu oil	---	1	---	---	---
Coconut oil	1	1	---	---	---
Corn oil	34	17	3	5	5
Olive-oil foots	---	1	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	---	8	---	8	12
Grease	472	403	387	292	269
Marine mammal oil	10	1	2	5	5
Tallow, inedible	10	34	12	13	10
Tallow, edible	4	2	5	---	1
Lard	13	13	10	13	7
Neat's-foot oil	---	---	20	13	6
Oleostearine	---	2	---	---	---
Total	29,319	17,339	22,483	30,020	37,291

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported as "other vegetable oils"; assumed to be citicica oil.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Price Ceilings for Oilmeals Advanced

Increases of $14 per ton in ceiling prices for cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and linseed meals became effective May 13. Maximum prices for "minor" oilseed meals (principally copra meal) were increased $10 per ton on the same date. This action, which accompanied increases in ceiling prices for feed grains and wheat, was taken to maintain a normal relationship between oilmeal prices and feed-grain prices.

Market quotations for oilmeals advanced the full extent allowed by the new ceilings. Present quotations for meal, bagged, in carlots, are as follows: Copra meal, Los Angeles, $59.50 per ton; cottonseed meal, 36 percent protein, f.o.b. mill, Georgia and Florida, $60.00 per ton; linseed meal, 42 percent protein Minneapolis, $59.25 per ton; peanut meal, 45 percent protein, southeastern milling points, $67.25 per ton; soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago, $66.00 per ton.

Ceiling for Flaxseed Also Increased

The ceiling price for flaxseed was increased 25 cents per bushel, effective May 17, from $3.10 per bushel, Minneapolis basis, to $3.35 per bushel. This increase was about equivalent to the increased value of seed resulting from the rise in linseed meal price ceiling. Farmers are offered a support for 1946-crop flaxseed equivalent to $3.60 per bushel, Minneapolis basis, with the difference between support and market price to be made up by direct payments by the Department of Agriculture.

Price Ceiling for 1946-Crop Soybeans $2.10 per Bushel, Same as Last Season

A ceiling price of $2.10 per bushel on producers' bulk sales of No. 1 or No. 2 yellow or green soybeans of the 1946 crop was established by Maximum Price Regulation 609, effective April 11. This is the same ceiling price as that in effect for 1945 crop soybeans. The recent increase in ceiling prices for soybean meal is nearly equivalent to the subsidy that has been paid soybean processors by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Trucker-merchants who buy from farmers are allowed to sell soybeans 1 cent above the producer ceiling, plus a transportation charge not exceeding the lowest freight rate between the points of origin and destination. Country shippers (mainly elevators) are permitted the producers' ceiling plus 5 cents per bushel, plus transportation charges incurred in making delivery to the purchaser.

Sales of soybeans to be used for seed for planting the 1947 crop or to be cleaned for use in food products (other than crushing for oil) were exempted from the order.

Ceiling Prices for Lard Raised Slightly

Maximum prices for sales of lard by processors to non-Government buyers were increased one-quarter cent per pound by Amendment 57 to MPR 53, effective March 13. The new ceiling for lard in tank cars at Chicago is 13.05 cents per pound. The new maximum for cash lard (prime steam lard, tierces, Chicago) is 14.05 cents per pound. This advance in lard ceilings, together with increases allowed for certain meat products, was granted as an offset to recent wage and salary increases in the packing industry.

Amendment 57 also provides for the addition of 1/2 cent per pound to the ceiling price when the lard is sold to a procurement agency of the United States Government.

Trans-Shipped Olive Oil Exempted from Ceilings

Imports of olive oil brought into a free-trade zone in the United States for trans-shipment abroad were temporarily exempted from price ceilings by Amendment 58 to MPR 53, effective April 29. On May 16 this exemption was continued indefinitely by Amendment 59 to MPR 53.

Lard Set-Aside Percentage Increased

Packers were required by War Food Order 75.3, Amendment 30, to reserve each week a quantity of lard and rendered pork fat equal to 6 percent of the total live weight of hogs slaughtered. This amendment, effective May 5, applies to federally inspected plants and to "certified" plants under the Patman Amendment, except in 11 Southeastern States (exemption reduced to 7 States May 12). Prior to the present amendment, the set aside, 5 percent of the liveweight of hogs slaughtered, applied entirely to lard. Under the new amendment, an estimated 45 to 50 percent of the lard and rendered pork fat produced under Federal inspection will be reserved compared with about 40 percent in the period February 10 to May 4.

Butter Under Set-Aside in May and June

Military requirements for 1946 to be met from domestic supplies are tentatively estimated at 45 million pounds, compared with 250 million pounds last year. The Army will obtain at least part of its 1946 butter requirements for troops overseas from Denmark and possibly Australia and New Zealand. Present plans indicate that set-asides will be necessary this year only in May and June, when about 20 percent of the output will be reserved for the military. Last year, butter was reserved for Government purchase from February through August.

Inedible Uses of Edible Oils to be Based on 1945 Experience

Amendment 10 to War Food Order 29, effective April 1, limits a manufacturer's monthly use of cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils in inedible products to one-ninth of the quantity used in such products during the first nine months of 1945. Formerly, use of these oils in inedible products was prohibited, unless specific authorization was obtained from the Department of Agriculture. During the war, with few exceptions, authorization was granted only where the oil was needed for a military purpose. On January 1, 1946, War Food Order 29 was amended to permit use of soybean oil in synthetic resins at a monthly rate equal to the average monthly use in the first half of 1945.

Under the present amendment, this use will be allowed on the same basis as other industrial uses.

No change was made by the amendment in existing regulations on edible uses of the four oils. Users are still required to obtain specific authorizations each month from the Department of Agriculture.

Certain Marine Paints Exempted From Quota Restrictions

Use of oil and fats in marine paints for delivery to the U. S. Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration was exempted from quota restrictions under WFO 42a, by Amendment 7, effective March 16. This amendment also increased the quantity of fats and oils any manufacturer is permited to use, without regard to quota, from 15,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds per quarter.

Soybean Oil Ex-Quota in Fish Canning; Shortening Container Restrictions Modified

For canning fish, only soybean oil may be used without regard to quotas, under Amendment 25 to WFO 42, effective April 1. Previously, any oil had been allowed to be used for this purpose, without being charged against quotas. Amendment 25 also prohibits fish canners from accepting delivery of quantities of oil which, added to inventories already on hand, would result in more than a 30-day supply.

Amendment 25 allows manufacturers of shortening and cooking and salad oils to pack in each container size a minimum of 95 percent of the quantity packed in the corresponding quarter of 1944. Previously, the minimum for each size was 100 percent. The reduction in the minimum is made because of the recent cut in quotas of oils and fats for use in shortening, cooking oils, and salad oils from 92 to 88 percent of base-period use. Restrictions on the minimum pack in each size of container were initiated last fall after consumer rationing had ended, to prevent undue diversion of shortening, cooking oils, and salad oils to large containers for sale to large users.

Additional Soybean Oil Authorized to be Sold Against Purchase of Olive Oil

It was announced in April that the Government would issue licenses for export of a maximum of 5,000 metric tons of soybean oil for export to Spain and a maximum of 2,500 metric tons to Italy (about 16.5 million pounds in all) in exchange for purchases of equal quantities of olive oil. Similar arrangements were made earlier this year for export of about 7.5 million pounds of soybean oil against purchases of olive oil from Greece, Lebanon, and Syria. In late May, export licenses were issued for quantities of soybean oil representing most of the allocations to Italy, Spain, Syria, and Lebanon (about 17 million pounds).

Combined Food Board to be Continued to December 31

The White House announced May 8 that the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada had agreed to extend the life of the Combined Food Board to the end of 1946. This action was taken to maintain international control for another 6 months over the distribution of scarce foodstuffs. Previous agreements had authorized the Board to operate until July 1, 1946.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

USDA Purchases of Fats and Oils Continuing Fairly High

Purchases of fats and oils by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (including margarine, soap, and soybeans in terms of fat equivalent) amounted to 61 million pounds in March and 57 million pounds in April. The total for the first 4 months of 1946, at 212 million pounds, was about the same as the total for the corresponding period of 1945. Lard continues to be the leading fat purchased. In April, a substantial quantity of coconut oil was purchased for delivery to UNRRA in lieu of an equivalent amount of Philippine copra previously allocated to UNRRA.

Table 13.- Contracts for purchase of fats, oils, soap, and purchases of soybeans, by the Department of Agriculture, 1942-46

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/ Mar.	1946 1/ Apr.	1946 1/ Jan.-Apr.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	34	120	106	2/ 34	---	---	2/ 4
Lard and rendered pork fat	654	882	809	226	46	40	170
Other animal fats and oils 3/	30	61	2	4/	---	---	3/
Coconut oil	---	---	---	---	1	16	17
Linseed oil	70	391	198	1	---	---	---
Soybeans (oil equivalent) 5/	4	9	2	40	4/	4/	4/
Soybean oil	17	22	100	7	5	1	9
Other vegetable oils	82	49	15	31	---	---	3/
Shortening	46	62	8	18	---	---	---
Margarine (fat content) 6/	77	72	59	59	---	---	---
Soap (fat content) 6/	16	23	13	50	9	---	12
Total, fat equivalent	1,030	1,691	1,312	466	61	57	212
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Soybeans 7/	400	983	206	4,496	2	1	15

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimated butter content of Army spread. 3/ Includes fish and fish-liver oils. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Oil equivalent estimated at 9 pounds per bushel. 6/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap. 7/ Excluding soybeans resold for crushing.

Price Index Advances

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils advanced 1 point in March and another point in April to reach 158 percent of the 1935-39 average, the highest in 24 years of record. These advances were due chiefly to a rise of 0.25 cent in lard prices in mid-March, when new ceiling prices became effective. An increase in castor-oil price ceilings in late February contributed a fraction of a point to the rise. The index number in April was 10 points above a year earlier, largely as a result of the 5-cent increase last November in ceiling prices for butter.

Table 14.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, and fat-and-oil products, 1937-41 average, 1945, and January-March 1945 and 1946

Primary fats

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average: 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Mar. 1945	Jan.-Mar. 1946 2/	Average: 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Mar. 1945	Jan.-Mar. 1946 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats								
Butter	3.8	3.7	3/	3/	9.5	4/41.4	4/10.1	4/12.9
Lard	3/	.2	.1	3/	272.7	563.8	232.4	127.2
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	.2	3/	3/
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	.2	---	---	.3	3/	3/	---
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	3/	---	---
Tallow, edible	2.9	1.7	.6	---	.2	3/	3/	3/
Tallow, inedible	7.7	32.0	17.8	.1	1.5	6.2	1.5	1.0
Greases	---	3/	3/	---	4.5	6.8	2.1	1.0
Wool grease	3.0	1.3	---	.5	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	---	.7	3/	---	.6	.2	3/	.2
Total, animal	18.4	39.9	18.6	.6	296.0	618.7	246.2	142.4
Marine fats								
Fish-liver oils	46.7	22.3	4.7	6.1	---	3.7	.6	2.2
Fish oils	2.5	13.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	16.9	1.3	2.6
Marine mammal oils	25.4	2.1	.1	.3	2.9	13.4	2.2	.2
Total, marine	74.[illegible]	37.6	6.8	9.0	5.6	34.0	4.1	5.0
Vegetable fats								
Babassu oil	.4	3.8	.3	.7	---	---	---	---
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	.3	.1	.6	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	1.7	.8	2.5	1.0	1.3	.6	.8
Coconut oil	362.8	34.0	12.0	.4	33.4	.1	3/	.2
Corn oil	14.2	3/	---	---	.3	.2	3/	.2
Cottonseed oil	72.1	33.5	9.7	---	11.0	11.1	.1	.8
Japan wax (tallow)	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Linseed oil	.1	79.0	2.7	25.9	3.3	31.9	3.1	16.8
Oiticica oil	16.0	21.6	2.9	1.5	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, edible	48.5	9.0	2.3	.1	---	.1	3/	3/
Olive oil "foots"	20.2	---	---	---	---	.3	---	3/
Olive oil, inedible	5.5	.1	3/	3/	---	3/	3/	3/
Palm-kernel oil	28.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	301.2	66.1	30.6	6.2	17.3	17.7	6.1	1.7
Peanut oil	16.1	---	---	3/	2.4	.4	3/	3/
Perilla oil	28.9	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rape oil	10.3	17.7	1.8	---	---	.7	.3	1.5
Sesame oil	9.9	---	---	3/	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	7.0	3/	---	---	10.5	40.5	10.6	12.6
Sunflower oil	.8	85.5	19.5	.3	5/	44.1	5.9	5.8
Teaseed oil	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	.3	---	2.3	5.0	1.7	3/	.2
Vegetable tallow	2.7	.3	3/	.3	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats	---	1.3	.4	.1	13.2	2.7	2.0	.2
Vegetable oils, shipments to U.S. territories	---	---	---	---	8.5	7.8	1.9	1.7
Total, vegetable	1,062.1	354.4	83.2	41.0	105.9	160.5	30.6	42.6
Total, primary fats	1,155.2	431.9	108.6	50.6	407.5	813.2	280.9	190.0
Oil-bearing materials (in terms of oil)								
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	46.3	5.6	14.2	---	---	---	---
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	137.0	36.3	38.2	---	---	---	---
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	149.1	55.5	49.3	27.8	---	---	---
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	3/	3/	---	---	1.0	.8	.8
Flaxseed (34 percent)	351.7	72.3	26.5	11.7	---	.2	3/	3/
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	1.2	.4	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	14.8	37.3	17.4	---	---	---	---	---
Peanuts, shelled (39 percent)	---	19.6	9.5	3/	---	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.8	.3	3/	1.0	---	---	---	---
Soybeans (15 percent)	---	---	---	---	30.9	62.2	1.9	5.0
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	5.9	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Total, oil-bearing materials	855.3	468.1	151.0	114.3	58.7	63.4	2.8	5.9
Manufactured products (fat content)								
Margarine 7/	1.9	---	---	3/	1.3	64.5	15.0	4.6
Shortening	1.4	3/	3/	3/	8.0	20.6	8.1	3.4
Soap	2.8	1.6	3/	.7	30.8	68.1	7.9	20.0
Total, manufactured products	6.1	1.6	---	.7	40.1	153.1	31.0	28.0
Grand total								
All items	2,016.7	901.6	259.6	165.6	506.3	1,029.7	314.7	223.9

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army for civilian relief and by the American Red Cross, January-December 1945, 68 million pounds of lard, 14 million pounds of edible oils, 6 million pounds of shortening, 3 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 8 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-March 1945, 51 million pounds of lard, 2 million pounds of shortening, 2 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 6 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-March 1946, 8 million pounds of lard (preliminary).

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories of butter, lard, and manufactured products; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots, and copra; and reexports in 1945 and 1946 of certain quantities of whale oil, linseed oil, and sunflower oil reported in imports for consumption. Shipments include special programs of USDA in 1945. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately prior to 1945. 5/ Not reported separately. 6/ 1937-41, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 15.- Fats and oils: Factory production from domestic and imported materials, January-March 1945 and 1946; and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, March 1945, February and March 1946

Items grouped by major use	Production		Stocks (crude basis)		
	Jan.-Mar. 1945	Jan.-Mar. 1946	Mar. 31, 1945	Feb. 28, 1946	Mar. 31, 1946
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils					
Butter 1/	301.0	2/ 212.2	29.8	19.5	2/ 15.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	350.1	416.4	154.3	106.1	89.5
Oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	59.1	37.2	21.6	9.8	9.6
Total edible animal fats	710.2	665.8	205.7	135.4	114.1
Corn oil 4/	61.7	41.0	22.0	15.5	18.4
Cottonseed oil 4/	435.1	304.6	512.1	542.3	526.8
Olive oil, edible	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.2	.9
Peanut oil 4/	34.2	29.9	46.0	40.1	43.7
Sesame oil	---	---	1.9	.6	.4
Soybean oil 4/	351.8	413.3	150.4	251.4	267.7
Total edible vegetable oils	887.0	790.8	734.5	851.1	857.9
Soap fats and oils					
Tallow, inedible	253.0	271.2	159.6	160.3	167.3
Grease, excluding wool grease	138.5	145.7	89.8	86.8	87.3
Palm oil 4/	---	---	65.6	27.6	28.0
Fish oil	8.2	4.2	97.4	57.3	50.0
Marine mammal oil	---	---	39.6	17.6	15.0
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	5/	2.4	.8	.9
Total slow-lathering oils	399.7	421.1	454.4	350.4	348.5
Babassu oil 4/	5/	5/	3.6	11.3	7.4
Coconut oil 4/	50.0	41.0	119.2	116.1	122.0
Palm-kernel oil 4/	11.8	---	6/ 17.1	6/ 16.6	18.8
Total lauric-acid oils	61.8	41.0	139.9	144.0	148.2
Drying oils					
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	19.1	10.6	11.0	8.3	9.0
Linseed oil	123.5	142.4	227.1	152.8	138.7
Citicica oil	---	---	5.6	5.8	5.0
Perilla oil	---	---	.2	.1	.1
Tung oil	3.6	3.9	19.4	7.2	8.4
Total drying oils	146.2	156.9	263.3	174.2	161.2
Other industrial					
Neat's-foot oil	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	1.1
Wool grease	4.5	5.0	3.0	5.0	5.7
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.4	1.1	14.8	9.0	8.7
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/	23.0	24.1	20.7	16.1	15.1
Rapeseed oil	---	---	13.2	13.8	10.5
Other vegetable oils	9.8	16.5	44.8	15.7	13.6
Total	39.7	47.7	99.3	60.8	54.7
Grand total	2,244.6	2,123.3	1,896.8	1,716.1	1,684.5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Federally inspected production, USDA. 4/ Stocks, crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm, and palm-kernel oils, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94. 5/ Includes in "Other vegetable oils." 6/ Crude only. 7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. 8/ Estimated quantity used in manufacture of dehydrated castor oil excluded from production.

Table 16. - Supply and disposition of fats and oils, average 1937-41, annual 1942-46

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 forecast
	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.
Production from domestic materials						
Butter: Creamery	1.780	1.764	1.674	1.489	1.369	
Farm	.431	.386	.341	.329	.337	
Total (actual weight)	2.211	2.130	2.015	1.818	1.706	1.450
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Inspected	1.224	1.724	2.080	2.367	1.311	
Other	.740	.745	.977	.836	.821	
Total	1.964	2.469	3.056	3.203	2.132	2.300
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	.213	.277	.259	.198	.202	.200
Inedible tallow and greases	1.167	1.742	1.650	1.943	1.751	1.800
Marine animal oils	.243	.158	.175	.214	.180)	
Corn oil	.155	.248	.237	.211	.205)	
Cottonseed oil	1.472	1.386	1.313	1.132	1.273)	
Peanut oil	.087	.077	.153	1/ .108	1/ .095)	3.500
Soybean oil	.419	.762	1.234	1.246	1.368)	
Linseed oil 2/	.277	.699	.715	.732	.454)	
Other	.021	.035	.040	.034	.046)	
Total, from domestic materials	8.230	9.983	10.848	10.839	9.432	9.250
Stocks, January 1 (crude basis)	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7
Imports of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 3/	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	
Total supply	12.4	13.3	13.8	14.0	12.5	
Exports, reexports and shipments to U. S. territories 3/	.4	.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	
Stocks, December 31 (crude basis)	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	
Domestic disappearance	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.2	9.8	
Military procurement, excl. relief	---	.5	.9	1.1	1.1	
Estimated civilian disappearance	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.7	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Civilian disappearance, per capita:						
Food	49	48	46	45	42	
Nonfood	25	26	24	25	25	
Total	74	74	70	70	67	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts.

2/Total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed.

3/Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content. Exports include margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, procurement by the Army for European relief and procurement by the American Red Cross. Exports do not include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.

Table 17. - Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption and export, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January-March, 1945 and 1946

Item	1945		1946 1/		January-March	
	Feb.	March	Feb.	March	1945	1946 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production:						
Colored	3,980	7,568	2,299	3,001	15,010	7,878
Uncolored	47,773	47,378	43,203	43,676	151,018	132,400
Total 2/	51,752	54,946	45,503	46,677	166,027	140,279
Withdrawals:						
Tax-paid for consumption in the United States and territories	51,050	50,474	43,636	45,014	160,938	136,294
Tax-free for U. S. Government	1,040	4,645	92	564	6,169	802
Tax-free for export	249	343	275	1,230	830	1,967
Total	52,339	55,462	44,003	46,808	167,937	139,063
Materials used:						
Oleo oil	788	1,165	264	212	2,679	704
Oleostearine	217	142	195	198	547	554
Lard, neutral	694	847	248	168	2,389	589
Oleo stock	85	127	28	34	356	78
Tallow	---	---	2	2	---	7
Total, animal	1,784	2,281	737	614	5,971	1,932
Cottonseed oil	24,448	24,486	18,034	18,490	75,265	55,318
Soybean oil	13,882	16,131	15,605	16,116	47,564	48,813
Peanut oil	1,064	642	1,992	1,839	3,193	5,525
Corn oil	887	898	629	796	2,627	2,277
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed stearine	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed flakes	---	---	1	---	---	3
Soybean stearine	1	2	1	---	12	1
Soya stearine flakes	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soya flakes	3	4	---	---	13	---
Total, domestic vegetable	40,285	42,163	36,262	37,241	128,674	111,937
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	---	6	---
Total, foreign vegetable	---	---	---	---	6	---
Total fats and oils	42,069	44,444	36,999	37,855	134,651	113,869
Milk	9,070	9,460	7,695	7,992	29,067	23,703
Salt	1,609	1,705	1,414	1,439	5,110	4,325
Derivative of glycerin	97	99	86	111	289	299
Lecithin	61	59	53	57	192	163
Monostearine	35	36	32	37	140	100
Soda (benzoate of)	31	33	29	33	102	92
Vitamin concentrate	11	9	8	8	29	26
Color	5	6	2	3	45	7
Estearine	8	8	11	11	25	31
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	1	4	4
Total, other materials	10,928	11,417	9,331	9,692	35,003	28,750
Total, all materials	52,997	55,861	46,330	47,547	169,654	142,619

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.